

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cumference outside, and was three inches in depth inside. It contained nine eggs, one of them a Cow Bunting's. One of the Kinglet's eggs which I examined, and which is still preserved in the Museum of Bishop's College, measures .53 × .40. It is of a dirty creamy-white ground-color, clouded with small, faint spots of a darker tint, which are irregularly distributed over the entire surface, excepting near the larger end, where there is a band of dull yellowish-brown. The centre of this band is darkest, the color gradually lessening in intensity toward the edges.

"The identification of the parents was nearly perfect. My friends were very familiar with the species, and examined these birds several times, as they sat on the nest or perched on the adjoining boughs."

I am informed by Mr. Ritchie that the nest has been destroyed and only the one egg remains of the clutch. Through Mr. Ritchie's kind office the President of the College has courteously permitted this egg to be sent to me for examination so that I am enabled to verify the description given.

Mr. Ritchie states that another of the eggs of this clutch which he had compared with the one described was of exactly the same size. color, and markings.—Montague Chamberlain, St. Fohn, N. B.

Thryothorus ludovicianus in Massachusetts.— An adult specimen of *Thryothorus ludovicianus* was killed on the 4th of November last, by Mr. Arthur Smith, in Brookline, Mass. The specimen is now in my cabinet.—C. B. Cory, *Boston, Mass.*

Another Example of Helminthophaga leucobronchialis from Connecticut. — Through the kindness of Mr. Harry W. Flint, of Deep River, Conn., I have the pleasure of examining a specimen of this Warbler killed by him, May 18, 1880, at Deep River. It shows a slight suffusion of yellow under each eye and on the sides of chin, and the pectoral region is washed with the same color, which extends over the abdomen nearly to the tail. The wing-bands are very much restricted, and the white is tinged with yellow. This is, I believe, the thirteenth known example and the fifth reported from Connecticut.—Jno. H. Sage, Portland, Conn.

[I am indebted to Mr. Sage for an opportunity of examining the specimen above mentioned. It differs from the type, as well as from all the other examples which I have seen, in having the yellow of the forehead partially obscured by a superficial mark of greenish-olive, in the unusual restriction of the wing-bands, and in the generally immature appearance of the plumage. These characteristics are just what we should expect in the female of leucobronchialis, and I doubt not that the collector's mark of Q is correct.—WILLIAM BREWSTER.]

Nest and Eggs of Myiadestes townsendi.—Through the kindness of Mr. L. Belding, I am able to add the following to what is already known of the nest and eggs of Myiadestes townsendi. Of four nests of which I have notes, three were placed either on the ground or in a slight depression, giving the nest a saucer shape. In each case concealment had been